



Fig. 1: A large fruiting colony of *Clathrus delicatus*

Maryland, USA, who sent them to Dr. Orson Miller Jr. at Virginia Tech University for identification. Finally, on May 14, 1998, Dr. Miller identified the fungus as *Clathrus delicatus* Berkeley & Broome, a rare species described from Sri Lanka (Berkeley and Broome 1875). Dr. Miller also advised me to collect fresh specimens and dry them for detailed examination. In 2000, we studied the specimens in his laboratory and confirmed that they were *Clathrus delicatus*. This is the second record in India and that too after 64 years. The only record of this species in India is from Mysore in 1932 by

Narasimhan. The description of the specimen matches with that of Dring (1980); Petch (1908) and Fischer (1890-1900).

In 1997 and 1998, all my efforts to locate the fungus failed. However, in 1999, I managed to locate a large fruiting colony on a pile of rotting bamboo logs, from which I collected specimens, including the matured receptacle and buds (Fig. 1). Some specimens were also preserved in 70% formaldehyde. I also managed to collect the insects, which seem to be responsible for fertilisation of this fungus, the species of which could not be identified.

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37. STUDIES ON THE SEASONAL ASPECTS OF ANGIOSPERMIC WALL VEGETATION OF KHARGONE AND ITS SUBURBS

Our knowledge of the wall flora is limited both at national and international levels (Willis *et al.* 1893; Salisbury 1920; Fitter 1945; Rishbeth 1948; Ghosh 1960 and Varshney 1971). Earlier the flora of this tract has been studied by Shastri (1977), but no information on the wall flora of this area is available till date. Wall vegetation may serve as basic knowledge for artificial habitats (Sahu 1984); hence the present communication attempts to study the wall vegetation of

Khargone and its suburbs in different seasons of the year.

Khargone city (21° 45' N, 75° 30' E; 250.38 m above msl) is headquarter of the West Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the tribal districts of the state, and more than 30 percent of the population belongs to tribal communities (Bhilala, Korki, Manka and Barela). Biogeographically it is a part of central India. This area enjoys a variety of habitat conditions and is also thickly populated. In the past three